

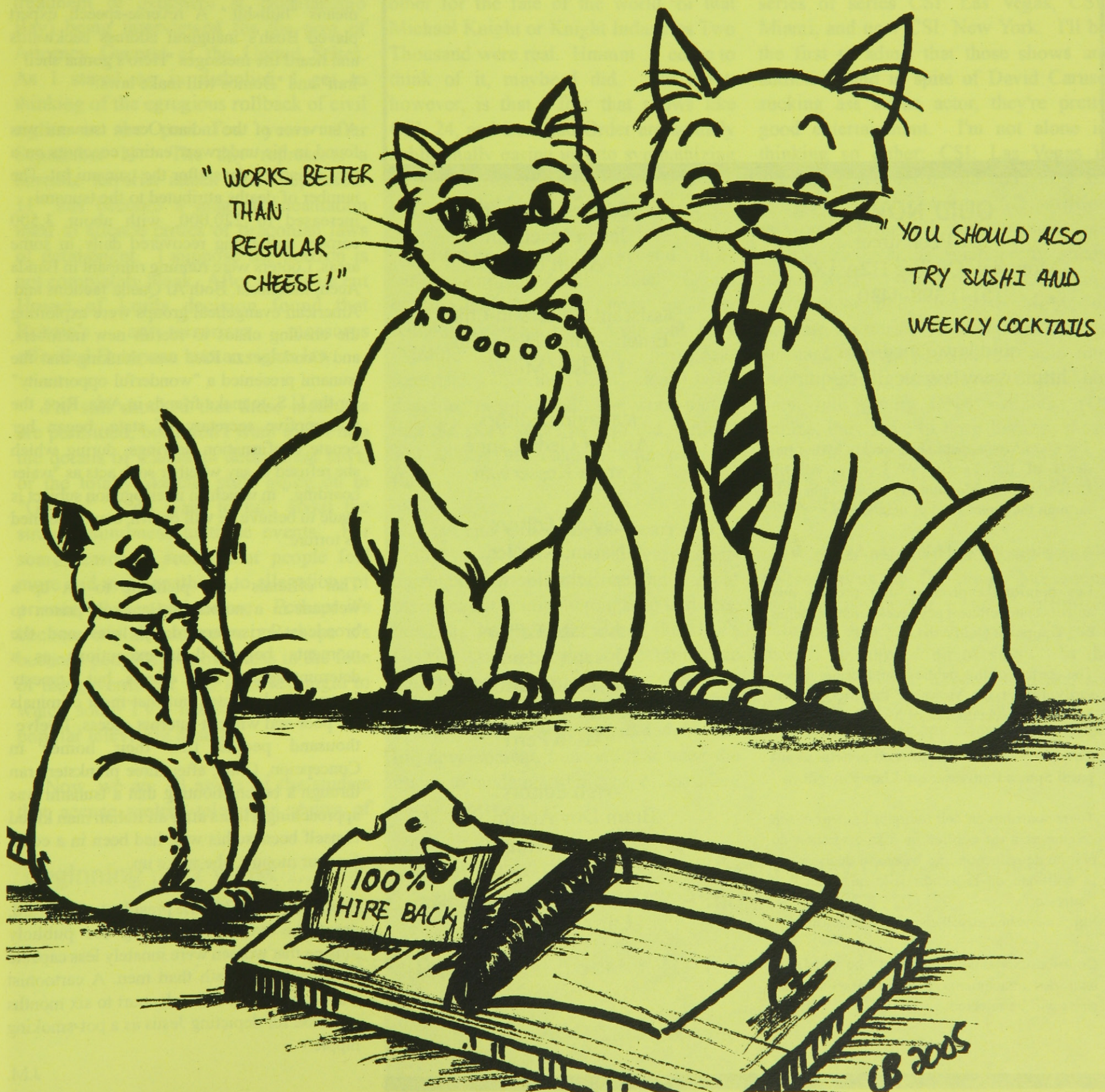
Quid Novi

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McGill University, Faculty of Law
Volume 25, no. 16 - January 25, 2005

"WORKS BETTER
THAN
REGULAR
CHEESE!"

"YOU SHOULD ALSO
TRY SUSHI AND
WEEKLY COCKTAILS



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Week in Review...

George W. Bush was sworn in again as president, and threatened to bring "the untamed fire of freedom" to the world. In his 20-minute speech the president used the words "free," "freedom," and "liberty" 49 times, but never said "war" or "Iraq." Protesters threw snowballs. Norwegians were shocked to see the president and his family repeatedly give the University of Texas "hook 'em, horns" sign, which they interpreted as a salute to Satan, during the festivities, and sign-language users pointed out that the sign means "bullshit." A reverse-speech expert played Bush's inaugural address backwards and heard the messages "Hero's gonna shell Iran" and "Bombs will make laws."

A survivor of the Indian Ocean tsunami was found in his underwear eating coconuts on a tiny island 25 days after the tsunami hit. The number of deaths attributed to the tsunami increased to 220,000, with about 3,500 corpses still being recovered daily in some areas. Looters were running rampant in Banda Aceh, Indonesia. Both Al Qaeda factions and American evangelical groups were exploiting the ensuing chaos to recruit new members, and Condoleezza Rice was thinking that the tsunami presented a "wonderful opportunity" for the U.S. to make friends in Asia. Rice, the presumptive secretary of state, began her Senate confirmation hearings, during which she refused to say whether such acts as "water boarding," in which an interrogation subject is made to believe he will drown, can be defined as torture.

Thai officials were planning to set up a webcam in a notorious Bangkok prison to broadcast prisoners' daily lives and the moments before their executions as a deterrent against drug crimes, but Amnesty International pointed out that most criminals are poor and without Internet access. Twelve thousand people fled their homes in Concepcion, Chile, after three pranksters ran through a beach shouting that a tsunami was approaching. Hours after an Italian man killed himself because his wife had been in a coma for four months, she woke up.

Lawrence Summers, the president of Harvard, spent the week apologizing for publicly musing that women were innately less capable at science and math than men. A cartoonist was sentenced by a Greek court to six months in prison for depicting Jesus as a pot-smoking hippie.

J.M.

Television Torture

by Phil Alma (Law II)

The other day I was watching footage of Alberto Gonzales (the man who wrote that the Geneva Convention was "obsolete" and who has been accused of condoning the violent treatment of detainees at Guantanamo Bay) being interviewed for the post of Attorney General of the United States. As I stared on in disbelief, I got to thinking of the egregious rollback of civil rights in the past few years after September 11. The day represents a horrible terrorist attack and "September 11" has become a magical incantation used to silence critics of draconian laws of detainment. I suppose the horizon is not completely bleak. After all, the recent House of Lords decision found that Britain's anti-terrorism measures offended European human rights law.

I'm still shocked that these measures are permitted, but I don't want to get into the details of Canadian detainment laws, or the totally sketchy stuff going on in "Gitmo." I do want to talk about the strange numbness to these events. For some reason it seems that people feel more and more apathetic to allegations of prisoner abuses and torture. Perhaps it's because it's all old news. Perhaps it's because people feel powerless in the face of the government. As I sat last night to watch some TV I realized what it was - popular television dramas.

Now, we are all aware of the studies that accuse violent television shows of

increasing hostility amongst children who apparently have trouble distinguishing television from reality. This may be so, but I don't remember thinking that Energon-cube-craving robots fought each other for the fate of the world, or that Michael Knight or Knight Industries Two Thousand were real. Hmmm ... come to think of it, maybe I did. My point, however, is that I fear that shows like CSI, 24, and Law and Order are actually subliminally easing us into sympathizing with government officials who abuse people's civil liberties.

Just think about it for a second. In 24 for example, Jack Bauer (agent extraordinaire) hardly goes an hour without torturing some truth out of a (Middle Eastern/Eastern European) terrorist to save his (white, blond) wife, daughter, or girlfriend. The worst part is that the story sucks us into the "action" and shades his conduct with patriotic flare.

Law and Order (all of them) is also guilty of glorifying, or at least sugar-coating dodgy police tactics. Our intrepid investigators routinely rough-up suspects, bend the law with the aid of the state's District Attorneys, and try to intimidate confessions out of minors. All this, however, is rather dated, and films are full of crusty cliché cops who talk tough. The big development, however, has been the move to update techniques of invading people's privacy.

To stay up to date with the latest in civil rights violations, Jerry Bruckheimer (who, apparently, produces everything) has seen fit to launch his wildly popular series of series CSI: Las Vegas, CSI: Miami, and now CSI: New York. I'll be the first to admit that those shows are addictive, and in spite of David Caruso sucking ass as an actor, they're pretty good entertainment. I'm not alone in thinking so either; CSI: Las Vegas is apparently the most watched show on television with about 26.2 million viewers. What all those viewers are seeing, however, is some pretty shady police work. When they're not taking pictures of body parts to Moby, or flashing mysterious blue light in snazzy montage, they're pressuring people into providing their fingerprints, or tricking them into giving DNA samples. Of course, they have to do it because those pesky things called privacy laws keep getting in the way of their job. I forgive you Gary Sinise.

Whether or not these shows actually do soften us up for things like secret trials, prisoner tortures, or unlimited detention has yet to be seen. I'm sure there'll be some kind of study. In the meantime, I'll just have to wait and see what the effect is on the youth of tomorrow. I just hope I don't get arrested.

Beginning next week ... The Serial Publication of Jason's Term Essay *Ouvre* (opening with the law & economics explanation of incomplete contracts)

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Petite anecdote avec conséquence

par Delphine Neant (Law II)

Qui sont-ils?

Ils ont manqué la première semaine de cours.

Ils déambulent dans les couloirs de la fac comme des âmes en peine.

Ils ont de nouveaux amis.

Ils ont des visages blanc couleur lavabo pas propre.

Ils ont une voix cassée et en sont très fiers.

Ils sont dangereusement contagieux et seuls les plus résistants n'ont pas été touché.

Ils étaient partis reposés du break de Noël; ils reviennent épuisés mais non amaigris.

Ils étaient relativement athlétiques; ils reviennent alcooliques en puissance.

Ils ont un code (ou tuque) de reconnaissance Red Devils.

Que sont-ils devenus?

Ils ont fait parti de notre passé et sont perdus de vue à présent.

Ils nous ont fait rire, ils nous ont appris, ils nous ont aimé.

Ils ne font plus partis de nos vies mais partis de nous.


Ils nous ont conté leurs désirs, leurs peines, leurs ambitions.

Ils ont réalisé leur rêve et nous découvrons un beau matin leur réussite avec plaisir.

Comment les localiser?

Ils ont un meeting hebdomadaire le jeudi à 4.30pm.

Ils sont sur liste rouge mais " googlelisables ".



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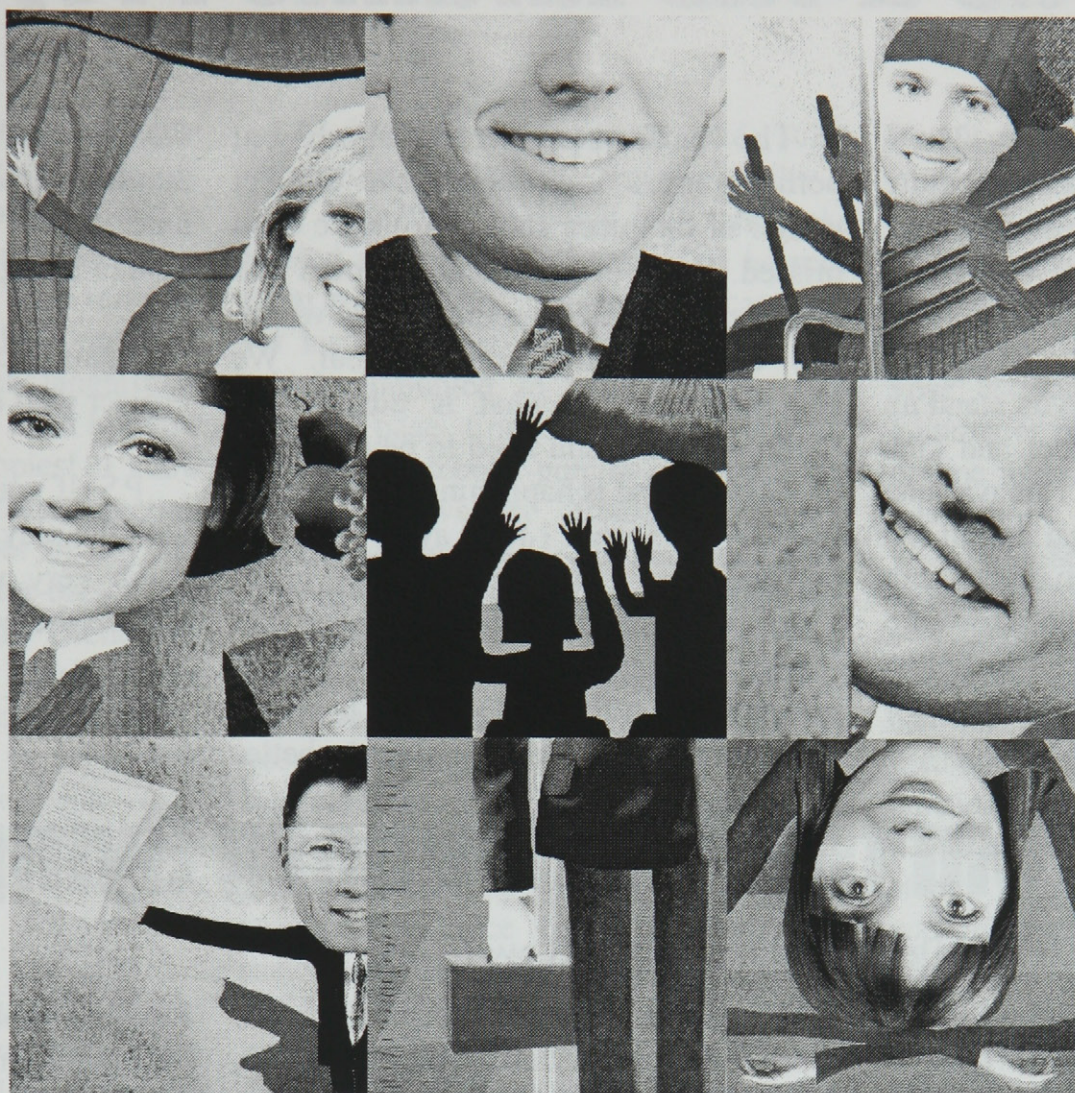
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Actus Reus & The Laramie Project

by Thomas Chalmers (OUS)

On Friday evening January 21st I attended a play. It has been quite sometime since the last play but I still remember the difference between a good one and one that's not so good. This was good - very good. For those of you who missed it I suggest that you stand up right now, take your right foot and kick yourself as hard as you can. This was one of those special moments that are all too infrequent when we are involved with term essays, studying, etc. Those too who work at the Faculty should be inflicting some physical pain on themselves for missing this event.

The performers were superb but perhaps more importantly the subject matter of the piece should not have been missed. Some of us live in isolation and insulate ourselves from the outside world. We can be jaded and cynical. We sometimes forget what is outside the buildings' walls and need to be reminded of what has and is happening out there. At least that is what I took away from the performance. I used to believe, many years ago, that you could change the world; I have since come to the realisation that the best you can hope for is to make where you are slightly better

than it was. The Actus Reus group did that last night. They reminded me that all hate is self hatred for if you hate one human being you hate us all.

Again Actus Reus and The Laramie Project well done and thank you!

P.S. If you encounter anyone involved with the play please congratulate them on a job very well done and for thinking outside the box.

Lessons from the Wallenberg Symposium

by Ryan Anderson (Law I) and David Sandomierski (Law I)

On January 17, four McGill law students traveled to Toronto to attend the two-day Wallenberg Symposium on International Human Rights held at Osgoode Hall Law School at York University. The symposium, which commemorated Wallenberg's heroic dissemination of Swedish Diplomatic Immunity cards to over 100,000 Hungarian Jews, gave voice to different international responses to crimes against humanity. International human rights lawyers, news editors, government representatives, academics and civil society leaders all spoke to the different roles that countries have to play in preventing hate crimes at home and abroad.

High level speakers included Irwin Cotler, Minister of Justice; Rob Pritchard, CEO of Torstar; Allan Rock, Canadian Ambassador to the UN; Roy McMurtry, Chief Justice of Ontario; Frank Iacobucci; Claire L'Heureux-Dubé; Michel Proulx, former Quebec Court of Appeal Justice; Albie Sachs, Justice of the Constitutional Court of South Africa;

Edward Greenspon, Editor-in-Chief of the Globe and Mail; Tony Burman, Editor-in-Chief, CBC English; Bob Rae; and Patrick Monahan, Dean of Osgoode Hall.

A text of the conference will be available from Osgoode Hall within ninety days. In the meantime, if you would like more information about the conference, please contact Ryan Anderson (Law I), Andrea Engels (I), Blair MacPherson(II) or David Sandomierski (I).

Such conferences reinvigorate the law student and serve as a reminder that cross-disciplinary thinking informs and nurtures the practice of law. McGill is in a position to take the lead on other areas of public concern. Transsystemic training opens the mind, and at McGill we are well-placed to follow in the footsteps of our friends at York.

Law and Toboggans

by David Sandomierski (Law I)

Prior to coming to law school, I was skeptical about learning the law. I will begin to think too narrowly, I feared. My world will become smaller, the infinity of human experience reduced to lawsuits. This skepticism of law and, especially, of lawyers, is commonplace. For example, during a coffee break at last week's Wallenberg Symposium on International Human Rights in Toronto, a sociologist from an NGO described life as riding down a toboggan hill: "Once you're on your toboggan path, you avoid the other paths. Lawyers are on a certain path. They can't see what's going on all around them."

A number of big-hitting speakers at the conference proved Mr. Toboggan wrong. In a setting that cynics would be quick to call "institutional," I saw plenty of evidence of lateral thinking. Though the tone of the conference certainly wasn't back-arched-critical, it was

cont. pg. 11...

Casebooks - Why Are They So Expensive?

by Mariam S. Pal (Law III)

I don't know about you, but I think that casebooks are becoming outrageously expensive. I am in my last term and to be honest with you, I'm getting quite fed up with paying more and more each term for casebooks. Some of them I have managed to sell, while others will merely languish on my bookshelf until I have the heart to throw out \$100 or more of photocopies! I know the theory is that somehow these materials are supposed to be useful, but frankly, the only two books I seem to come back to are my CCQ and my Black's Law Dictionary. By the way I got my Black's Law Dictionary on eBay for 10 bucks! So there's a hint. I've also managed to purchase used casebooks and textbooks over the years. Sometimes I've got law books through Amazon.ca at a much lower price than through the bookstore.

Now don't get me wrong and think that I'm complaining about the obvious. You were warned, you might tell me, that law school textbooks would cost a pretty penny. The year I applied, the yearly estimate for books was approximately \$800. Most years I have spent more. I love books, and I have hundreds of them in my apartment. What I am ticked off about is spending hundreds of dollars every year on photocopies and on books that I'm not sure I needed to buy. Moreover, the photocopies, commonly referred to as casebooks, are, in my opinion, just too expensive.

Lately, in response to the ballooning cost of casebooks and textbooks students have been pooling together to make their own copies. This results in enormous savings. In one group I helped organize we managed to save about \$80 per person by a little bit of shared effort. For only four courses this term, my bill for textbooks and casebooks would have amounted to more than \$600. But with some judicious purchases of used books and cooperation with fellow students, I was able to reduce this cost by nearly half. Thankfully, I didn't need any casebooks or textbooks for my remaining credits.

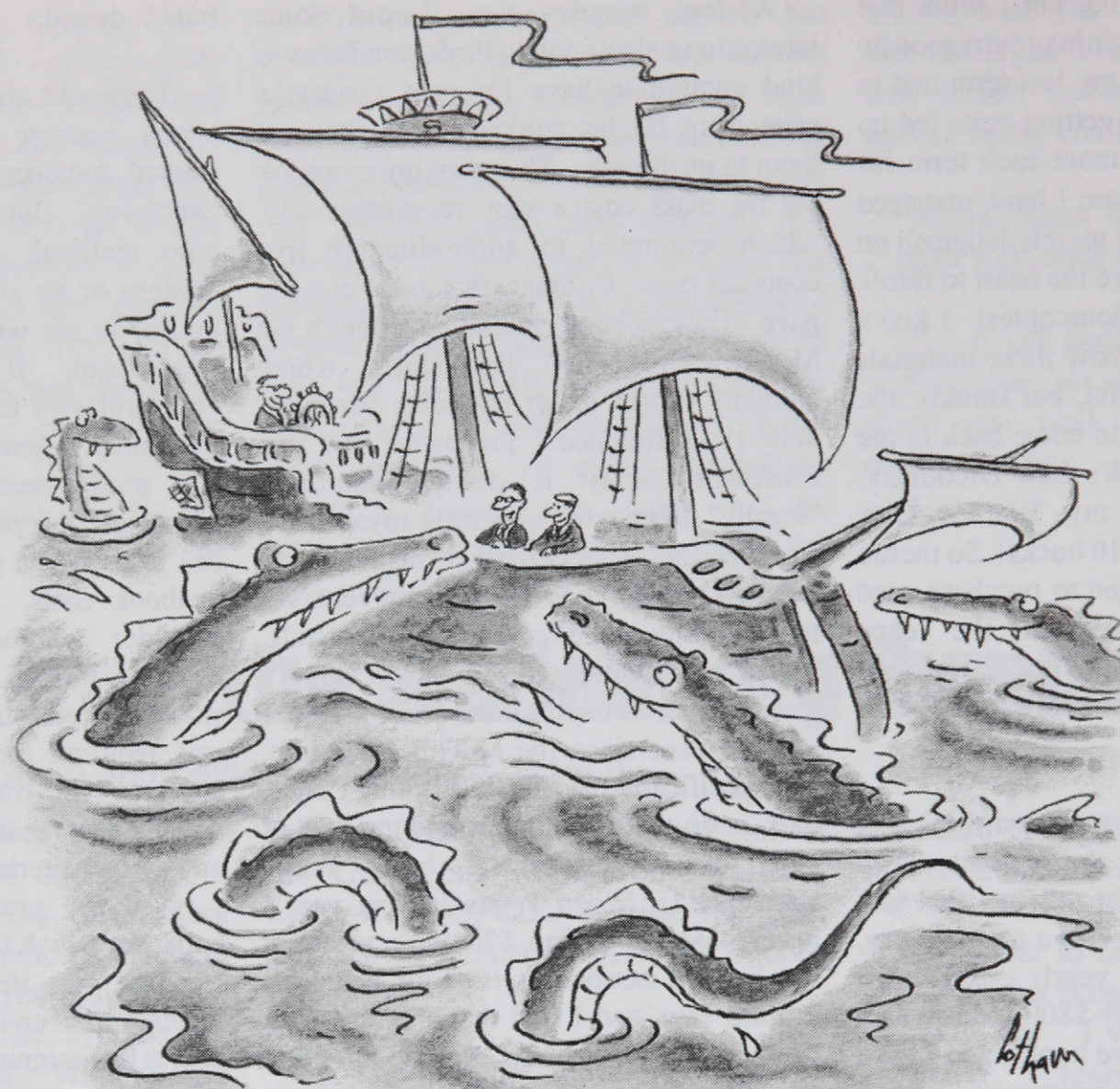
A few minutes ago, I did some interesting calculations. Professor Tetley is kind enough to have his own casebooks printed up for his students. And he sells them to us directly. This term my casebook for his class cost a very reasonable \$20, which amounted to approximately five cents per page. Compare that to the cost per page of a casebook purchased through the McGill University Bookstore, which amounts to just under ten cents per page. Why the difference? I'm pretty sure that Professor Tetley is doing everything "legally" and paying copyright royalties on the material. This is the explanation that I keep on hearing over the last few years for the spiralling cost of casebooks; apparently, it's the copyright royalties. I'm not sure it's a very plausible explanation, and it seems to me that ever since the McGill Bookstore, and specifically the McGill Printing Office, took over the preparation and pricing of casebooks, the prices have really appreciated. When I was in first year I never paid more than \$70 for my largest two-volume casebook sets. Now here I am in third year, and I find that a course pack that costs \$100 has now become the norm rather than the exception. Why? Who is making money on the course packs and why are they so expensive? I think this is an issue that the LSA needs to look into urgently.

I also think professors can play a role here. One of my professors said on the first day of classes that he really only wanted us to read the headnotes of many cases, although he has included the entire case in the casebook. Frankly, I would rather just pay for the headnote and if I want to look up the case I will. I have access to QuickLaw for free and can satisfy my eager beaver instinct to read beyond the headnote quite easily. Other professors claim to include voluminous amounts of material in our casebooks because they are "interesting." Sorry to disappoint all those professors out there but for the most part students don't have time to follow up on interesting or optional readings. Just tell me what it is and if I'm really interested, don't worry, I will

hunt it down!

Textbooks are another issue. Academic books, because they are published for a limited audience, are by their very nature expensive. But there are ways to reduce your textbook cost by purchasing used editions or by simply checking the course outline to see whether you really need the whole book. If not then consider asking your professor to put a copy on reserve in the library, where you can read the chapters you really need at your leisure. Or photocopy the parts you need. Professors can also play a part in helping to reduce textbook costs. First of all, they could consider whether the book is really necessary. Back when I was young and stupid, I went out and bought a book that was required for my first year contracts course. Halfway through the course I noticed the reading was never relating to any of the material covered in class. And so I asked my professor how relevant this book, for which I paid \$90, really was. His response was that he was just trying to increase the civil law component in the course by assigning the book, but that it was not really necessary. Thanks a lot. Needless to say, I sold the book. Some professors sell their books to students at cost, which really helps a lot, especially when the book itself costs a couple of hundred dollars or more.

All this to say, I think that we students need to start asking for more questions about why casebooks have become so expensive, both through our own efforts as well as through making our professors aware of the problem. We could all work together to have lower casebook and textbook costs. This year, the LSA collected used casebooks, and helped organize a list of people selling and buying specific books. These were great initiatives that were organized in response to the higher cost of casebooks. Maybe it's time we went more to the heart of the problem and looked into why casebooks cost so much. I sure would like to know. Wouldn't you?



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Who's Got the Right Stuff?

by Leila Jawando Law (II)

Over the holidays, all I wanted to do was sleep, and eat some good home cooking (read: my mother's). Not that I can't cook, mind you - in fact I think I'm pretty good. But I must admit that there's something inexplicably exciting about eating a meal that, for once, I had no hand in preparing.

Anxiously awaiting one such meal, I found myself sitting in front of the television with my little brother, robotically searching for something wholesome we could watch together. After grumbling about my inability to find anything resembling the Seaver family, I stumbled onto MuchMusic. Before I knew it, I was singing along with the video being played. I felt a strange sense of euphoria come over me as I was transported to a different time and a different place. A place where slap-on bracelets were cool and we had no responsibilities. A time when Marky Mark was no one but Donnie's little

brother, and Donnie was inevitably "gonna get to you girl." I am not embarrassed to tell you that I was unabashedly jamming to Step-by-Step, and I remembered the words. Almost every single one.

I found myself saying things like, "You hear this? This used to be my song! These kids used to be it!" At the tender age of 10, my little brother was slightly confused; however, he was kind enough to briefly humour me in my mania before he snuck out of the room. Suddenly, my euphoric feelings of time-travel were replaced with horror as the show went to commercial, and I realised that I had been watching the retro hour.

I could not believe it - how could I be old enough to know and remember music being played during the retro hour?! Afraid that I had traveled to some random dimension, I rushed to a mirror to be sure I would recognize the face looking back

at me. Seeing no tell-tale signs of old age, I relaxed. I walked, strutted even, back to my seat and guffawed at my apparent over-reaction. I was not getting old. Sure, I clearly remembered my early ambitions to "get to" Jordan Knight, but a good memory does not an old woman make.

Satisfied that the crisis was averted, I sat down to read a non-law mind-numbing novel. I made it through half of the first chapter when I was assaulted by the sounds of some serious bass coming from the neighbours. I was largely annoyed, but also feeling extremely comfortable in my rocking La-Z-Boy. Luckily, I did not have to move far for redress. I reached for a nearby umbrella, banged on the wall and screamed, "You turn that down! Just wait till I talk to your mother!" Lo and behold, the bass was instantly lowered, and I was peacefully able to continue reading my novel while I rocked myself to sleep.

Skit Nite 2005 Just Weeks Away

by Eleasha Sabourin (Law III)

The countdown begins...

In less than 7 weeks, the Faculty of Law will yet again be engaged in the traditional evening that we lovingly refer to as SKIT NITE. Skit Nite is wonderful for many reasons... some enjoy the fuzzy feeling they get inside, knowing that our very own variety show raises thousands of dollars for 5 local charities.¹ Others like the fuzzy feeling they get inside after consuming a few beers or glasses of wine over the course of the evening. Yet others love Skit Nite because it gives them the opportunity to display skills that might otherwise remain unknown. What's that? In a past life you were a ballerina? A roller dance champion? An acrobat or mime? A mini-pops singer? These skills are valuable and should be put to use. So why not submit a skit for Skit Nite 2005?

To submit a skit, simply pick-up a

submission form found inside the atrium. Complete the form (only a general description of the skit is needed) and return it to the submission box by February 18th. We will accept all types of skits. Past years have seen comedy sketches, large group musical and dance numbers, spoken word pieces, comedic monologues as well as video and PowerPoint presentations. In addition, we would like to encourage French and bilingual submissions as past years have unfortunately had a paltry amount of francophone content.

Vous êtes intéressés à participer à Skit Nite, mais vous manquez de créativité ou d'initiative? Contactez-nous à skitnite2005@hotmail.com. Vous pouvez joindre l'équipe de dance, de chorale ou de band. Ou si vous avez des talents plutôt techniques, on est présentement à la recherche de gens pour vendre des billets, aider avec les tâches associées à la scène et assister avec la

levée de fonds.

If you want to support Skit Nite, but just want to take it easy, you are also welcome to just buy a ticket and enjoy the show. Tickets will be on sale the week before the big event.

Skit Nite is Thursday, March 10th at the Medley. Be there or be square.²

1. Chez Doris, Dans la Rue, and other great causes.

2. You are probably now desperate to know what this year's theme is. Well too bad. You're simply going to have to wait until February 10th to find that out. We will be launching the theme and showing a short video at the Blakes Coffee Haus, so be sure to attend.

Clerking at the International Court of Justice

by Sean Fraser (Alumnus II)

Public International Law always attracts a dedicated following at McGill. The opportunity to deal with a legal system that features so prominently in contemporary events and remains open to debate is irresistible to many students. Indeed issues such as the 'War on Terrorism,' the treatment of prisoners of war, or the Kyoto Accord permeate the news and illustrate that PIL remains at the centre of public policy debates.

Parlaying an interest in PIL into a career, however, is not as easy as one might think. This is particularly true in Canada where your options to actually practice PIL largely begin and end with the federal government. As a result, if you are serious about starting a career in PIL you will probably have to do so overseas. Again this is not as easy as it might seem because while McGill graduates are well regarded we often lack work experience, which is above all else what employers look for. Virtually the only way to gain this invaluable experience is to participate in internship programmes with UN agencies. In Europe it is not uncommon for law graduates to participate in two or three of these internships. And while many organisations offer internships, none is more prestigious or more selective than the Judicial Assistants Programme at the International Court of Justice.

The ICJ's programme is limited to the graduates of select universities that have reputations of excellence for PIL. Last year McGill was invited to participate in this prestigious programme and I was lucky enough to be chosen to represent McGill. Arriving at the Court in September I was assigned to clerk for His Excellency Judge Peter Tomka of Slovakia. The other clerks are likewise assigned to different judges and the work we individually perform varies according to our judges. My work is focused primarily on conducting in-depth research and drafting memoranda on issues relating to the disputes on the court's docket. The most challenging aspect of the work is the degree of precision that is required. This requires patience, thoroughness, and above all else a very deep understanding of both general principles of international law and the case law of the World Court.

court hears varies greatly. Last year it issued one of its more noteworthy decisions when it ruled on the legality of the wall being constructed by Israel. In December it ruled on disputes between Serbia and Montenegro and eight NATO states, including Canada, concerning the legality of use of force in Kosovo. The court found that it did not possess jurisdiction to consider the merits, but was divided over whether it lacked jurisdiction *ratione materie* or *ratione persona*. The focus on the competence of the court is common, and these cases give an idea of the type of disputes that the ICJ hears and also reveals that it deals with matters that have significant political dimensions.

Overall, working at the court has been an exceptional opportunity that I highly recommend to anyone who wants to pursue a career in PIL. If you wish to apply for the clerkship you should have at least a high level of competence in both English and French and possess a very thorough knowledge of international affairs. In terms of education

virtually all of the clerks have at least an LL.M. and about half are completing their doctorates in law. I for instance completed my LL.M. at the University of London where I was able to study under several prominent practitioners of PIL. The opportunity to study under practitioners was an excellent complement to the more theoretical education I received at McGill.

I hope this has given you an overview of the ICJ's Judicial Assistants Programme. If you're interested in PIL there is probably no better jumping off point for your career. So good luck to those who apply!!

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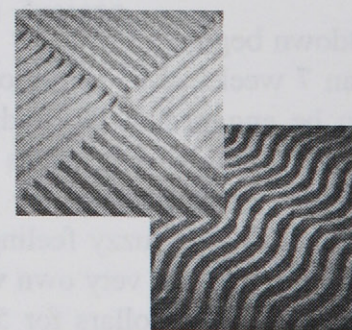
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The subject matter of the disputes that the

constructive, and I left convinced that creative and "interjurisdictional" thinking, if you permit, animates the minds of many of our most revered leaders.

One example was Michel Proulx, former Justice of the Quebec Court of Appeal, who underlined the importance of "transitional justice" in post-atrocity settings. In contrast (in addition) to traditional justice, which seeks to punish perpetrators, truth and reconciliation panels allow victims to speak, to escape the cycle of vengeance.

Therapeutic in nature, such trials focus not on pure knowledge but on knowledge of the truths of the past. In his words, "Truth is a form of justice for those who have suffered injustices in the past. [He cites:] 'Tutu cries, but judges don't cry.'"

Truth and reconciliation panels - a reality in South Africa - are just one example of how asking the open-ended question, "What is justice?" can have practical, positive, novel effects. Some of us may enjoy the foundational questions we have posed so far at school but may doubt their practicality. Others may be less patient. If I learned one thing at the Wallenberg symposium (named after a man who audaciously appropriated the trappings of legality to save lives), it is that law does not grasp us like a vice, but rather permits us to reach into ourselves. If we attend the voices that emerge from the wellspring of questions that so fortunately flow, our world will sparkle with an infinity of possibility. Nothing could be more practical.

Crafting a Culture

by Ryan Anderson (Law I)

After the murder of some 500,000 Rwandan Tutsis, then Canadian deputy minister of defense Robert Fowler pleaded with the Chrétien government to help stop the unfolding genocide, but was informed "Canada doesn't do Africa." And as the death toll approached one million, the U.S.

population seemed more concerned with the Lewinsky scandal. As Canadian Minister of Justice Irwin Cotler stated during the opening remarks, human rights and international law exists for many as rhetoric without remedy, a "revolution" that has tragically passed them by. Sex trafficking, child labour, challenges in Sudan, Iraq, Bosnia, the Middle East and elsewhere pull on our collective consciousness, asking if human rights and international law amount to anything beyond fanfare and well-intentioned declarations. Indeed, our silence and inaction may even indicate that while our words suggest outrage at "crimes against humanity," our behavior demonstrates complicity with anything but a regime of international human rights.

Ambassador to the United Nations Allan Rock voiced these same frustrations, calling for a new paradigm of international law to match the changing world. Traditional international law's focus on conflict between states leaves it ineffective in dealing with conflict within states. Canada's Committee on State Sovereignty and International Intervention is working towards understanding how best to modify the sovereignty concept and cope with failed or abusive states.

Yet the Wallenberg Symposium had a wider view of events. These frustrations and "failures" to cope ideally with the current global reality provide the forum for addressing and articulating our values, often concerning new and not-yet-fully-understood international relationships. Former Supreme Court Justice Iacobucci proposed seeing war, terrorism, and national security as a great challenge that demands the development of a principled approach, transforming "challenge and adversity into the handmaiden of liberty." Exactly what that principled approach will consist of will be discovered and created only through rigorous self-examination of our national and international identities and honest and accurate perceptions of reality. Once the process is embarked upon, the past can

inform but not limit the possibilities of action in the present.

Through these possibilities we locate the action that will be best at the time, realizing that the stakes become too high to continue to defer action for contemplation. We realize that modifications must be done along the way, pragmatic adjustments made to projects underway. The Honorable Richard Goldstone, former Chief Prosecutor of the UN International War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, sees hope in the efforts towards international human rights and law. The efforts to weave a web of human interdependence and international human rights have had an effect, as international accountability has begun to change the way the war is waged. As Goldstone pointed out, Kosovo and now Iraq show that civilians are less of a target of war, compared to the World Wars and even Vietnam and the Korea War.

And in the end, Zanana Akande, Chair of the Urban Alliance on Race Relations, may have gotten it right when she said this is all pretty simple. According to her, the more we complicate an issue, the more excuses we give ourselves for failing to act. Any time we qualify, rationalize, or justify, we minimize our intent and move away from empathy for human suffering. The various factors involved are constantly coming to light, whether those factors be the media, the structure of government, or the independence of a judiciary, and while these are many, our inspiration is simple. In the spirit of the Wallenberg symposium, many of the lectures came down to personal responsibility. Whether John Humphrey, Raphael Lemkin, Martin Luther King, or Raoul Wallenberg, the international community is made up of individuals that can and have taken up the obligation to intervene against injustice and genocide and combat hatred and discrimination. These figures remind us that we have the capacity to build a culture of international human rights.

**Common Law Careers Day - Wednesday, January 26, 2005
McGill University**

We are organizing two information sessions, one on the intricacies associated with 2nd year summer recruitment in Toronto and another one on the details of the Ottawa Recruitments.

Information Session: Nuts and Bolts of the Ottawa Recruitments 10:15 - 10:55 Room 201

Guests: Melanie Polowin, Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt, Ottawa
Joe Friday, Department of Justice, Ottawa

Information Session: Summer Recruitment in Toronto: How to dance the dance! 11:00 - 11:40 Room 201

Guests: Ritu Bhasin, Stikeman Elliott, Toronto (OCIs)
Jamie Klukach, MAG, Toronto (MAG summer recruitment)

Panel: The First Year of Practice: What I Wish I Had Learned Earlier! 11:45 - 12:25 Room 201

Through this panel, we hope to address any concerns law students may have in negotiating the delicate transition to the practice of law.

Panelists:

Marie-Andrée Vermette, WeirFoulds, Toronto
Awi Sinha, McCarthy Tétrault, Toronto
Stacy Zosky, Goodmans, Toronto
Eric Ward, Department of Justice, Ottawa
Catherine McKenna, Stikeman Elliott, Ottawa
Sara Zborovski, Gilbert's, Toronto

Questions:

How would you describe the transition from summer student to articling student to lawyer?
What set of skills are students expected to develop early on?
How to choose an area of practice?
Is it possible to move from one area of practice to another?
Which courses do I wished I had taken?
What should I expect on the first day on the job (as an articling student)? What should I expect one year later?
What is the range of activities on a day to day basis - depending on the area of practice?
What kind of schedule should I expect - depending on the area of practice?
How do you deal with mandates and communicate with the lawyer who has given you the mandate?

Moderator: Greg Sheahan, Law III

Information Booths 12:30 - 14:30 Atrium

Bennett Jones LLP (Calgary)
Bereskin & Parr (Toronto)
Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP (Toronto)
Borden Ladner Gervais LLP (Toronto)
CRTC (Ottawa)
Davies Ward Phillips & Vineberg LLP (Toronto)
Davis & Company (Toronto)
Department of Justice - Canada (Ottawa)
Dimock Stratton Clarizio LLP (Toronto)
Export Development Canada (Ottawa)
Fasken Martineau Du Moulin LLP (Toronto)
Fraser Milner Casgrain LLP (Toronto)
Gilbert's LLP (Toronto)
Goodman & Carr LLP (Toronto)
Goodmans LLP (Toronto)
Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP (Toronto & Ottawa)
Heenan Blaikie LLP (Toronto)
Hicks Morley Hamilton Stewart Storie LLP (Ottawa)
House of Commons - Office of the Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel (Ottawa)
Lang Michener LLP (Toronto & Ottawa)
Legal Aid Ontario (Toronto)
Marusyk Miller & Swain LLP/MBM & Co. (Ottawa)
McCarthy Tétrault LLP (Ottawa & Toronto)
McMillan Binch LLP (Toronto)
Miller Thomson LLP (Toronto)
Ministry of the Attorney General of Ontario
Ogilvy Renault (Toronto)
Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP (Toronto & Ottawa)
Perley-Robertson, Hill & McDougall LLP (Ottawa)
Stikeman Elliott LLP (Toronto & Ottawa)
Torkin Manes Cohen Arbus LLP (Toronto)
Torys LLP (Toronto)
WeirFoulds LLP (Toronto)

The CRAW-Report

by Neil Horner (Law II)

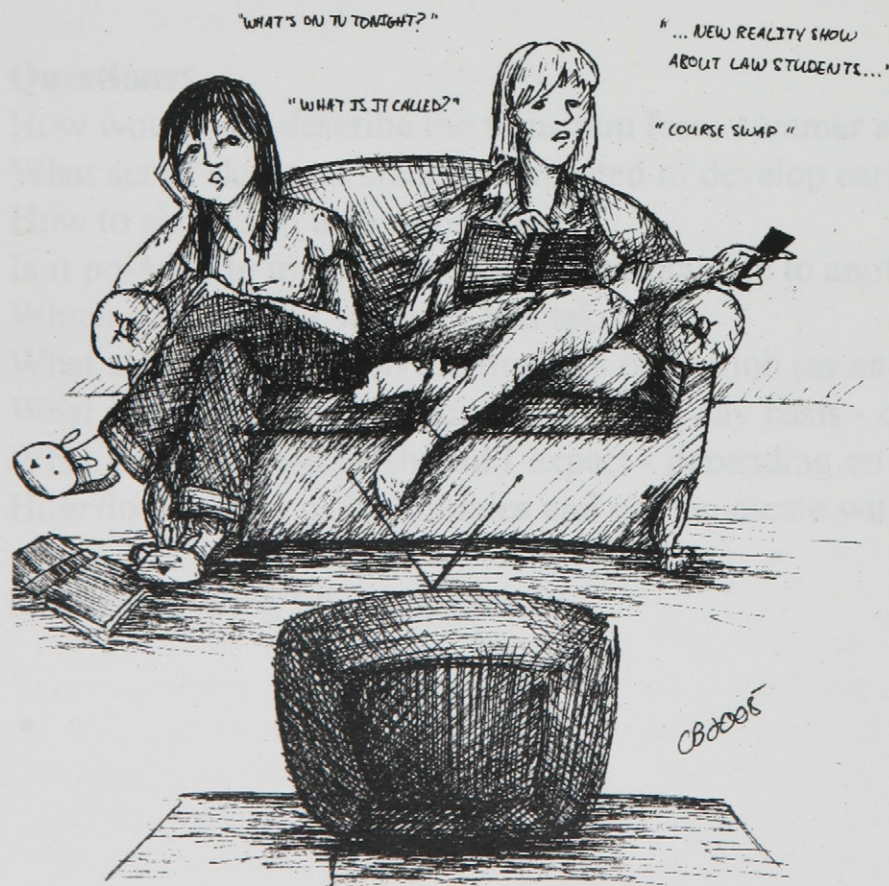
On Saturday, January 22, with their claws locked, cocked and ready to rock, the Crawdaddies slipped into the tepid waters of the McGill pool for their first battle of the season. For those ill-informed, the Crawdaddies are the Faculty of Law's newest athletic endeavour, and for the next 5 weeks these cunning crustaceans will brave the torrential water of the McGill inner-tube waterpolo league in a bid to represent our faculty with honour, pride and a little garlic butter on the side.

Our first challenge, the Fat Kids Love Water, proved to be quite a learning experience. For many young crawdads, getting into a tube, staying

in a tube, or finding a tube that would not sink proved to be an insurmountable challenge. While Crawdad Parr's and Crawdad Sandler's efforts to mount their tubes provided a effective distraction to the Fat Kid's offense, Crawdad Philp ruthlessly attacked the bikini-clad cherry-picking Fat Kid loitering around the mouth of his net. But the collective experience of the Fat Kids proved too much for our young Crawdaddies.

Crawdadette Abols provided a tower of power on offense, but the lone crawdad goal was scored by Crawdadette Rabinovitch. Despite clever playmaking by chief strategizer Crawdad Mann, the Fat Kids were

able to prey on the utter confusion which broke out among the crawdads as they bickered over headwear, tubes and the best way to cook a crawdad. The team learned a great deal from its first battle though, including the fact that it seems acceptable to have 2 crawl-goalies provided you send Crawdad Philp to placate the referee following the infraction. The crawdaddies are looking forward to getting more water up their noses next weekend, and spectators are encouraged to come and support our efforts.



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ANNUAL LECTURE IN JURISPRUDENCE AND PUBLIC POLICY

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Anniversary Professor of Law**

Birbeck, University of London

THE "COINCIDENCE OF OPPOSITES": AMERICAN EMPIRE AND THE RULE OF LAW

Wednesday 26 January, 2005 at 17h30

Faculty of Law

**New Chancellor Day Hall, Maxwell Cohen Moot Court(room 100)
(Enter via Gelber Main Door, 3660 Peel or Old Chancellor Day Hall, 3644 Peel)**

All Are Welcome

This lecture has received support from the Beatty Memorial Lectures Committee



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